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INFORMATION REPORT

COUNTRY Poland

SUBJECT Fishing Fleet

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1. The Polish fishing combine, Dalmor, which, since 1951, was scheduled to move from Gdynia to Swinemuende to be nearer the fishing grounds, was still in Gdynia in November 1952. [] the key employees of the firm did not wish to move to Swinemuende which they called a dull town.¹ The manager of the Dalmor firm, Hebel (fnu), was dismissed in the summer of 1952 for unknown reasons and was said to work in Warsaw.
2. The Polish merchant ship MORSKA WOLA was employed as a fishery tender and had aboard Majewski (fnu) of the Dalmor fishery combine in Gdynia, as fishing master, and fish-factory personnel as well as a doctor for medical attendance to crews of fishing cutters. She was scheduled to go to the North Sea to look after, and take on catches of, Polish fishing vessels operating there.²
3. In November 1952, eight new RADUNIA-type fishing vessels of about 250 tons each were on the slips or at the outfitting quay in the Nordwerft (North Yard) in Danzig which specialized in the construction of fishing vessels. [] All new Polish fishing vessels, including the ARKA-type boats, were equipped with direction finding, voice radio equipment and echo depth sounders [] The ARKA-type boats were powered by 250 hp engines; the BIRD-class vessels had 300 hp engines; []³ Some of the BIRD-class vessels were converted into drifters [] in November 1952 after their engines proved too weak for trawling. The Polish fishing vessels were inadequately outfitted with tools, expendable technical supplies and spare parts and some even had no electrical safety fuses. Replacement parts for the new vessels were unavailable. []

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4. [redacted] Between 15 and 20 crew members of the Polish fishing fleet jumped ship during the 1952 fishing season. [redacted] 25X1
- The Kiel Canal was disliked by the crews, because deserters were extradited. Most of the deserters were youngsters expecting induction or those who had just been discharged from military service. Many Kashubs were among the crews of fishing vessels; some were skippers or mates. Almost no Kashubs were serving on merchant ships as sons of workers or peasants from central Poland were mainly on these vessels. [redacted] most crews were young people. Almost only the chief engine room personnel and the nautical staffs on large vessels were prewar personnel. Many old shipmasters were discharged or had their master's licenses canceled and could, therefore, engage only in shipping operations ashore. 25X1
1. [redacted] Comment. The DALMOR firm was probably to be transferred from Gdynia to Swinemuende when the Polish fishing combine was erected in Swinemuende. 25X1
2. [redacted] Comment. The M.S. MORSKA WOLA passed Helsingborg on a northerly course on 18 September 1952. She presumably was to attend Polish fishing vessels in the North Sea. 25X1
3. [redacted] Comment. Numerous BIRD-class fishing vessels passed the Kiel Canal in August 1952. They had been built mainly at the Stocznia Poloczna in Danzig. Identified were the DROZD, DUDEK, DROP, [redacted] DZIECIOL, DEKACZ, KOS, KWICZOL, KULIK, KANIA, and KACZOW. 25X1
- [redacted] 25X1

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